

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL

REPORT

on the

127

3136

WL, Jan and Grog Claims

situated

14 road miles south of

Houston, B.C.

immediately north of the

Parrott Lakes

N.T.S. 93L/2

Lat.  $54^{\circ} 12' N.$ , Long  $126^{\circ} 18' W.$

OMINECA MINING DIVISION

and owned by

A.L.J. MacDonald

of

Vancouver, B.C.

Field Work

between

May 23 and Sept. 14, 1970

Report by

D.R. Cochrane, P. Eng.

and

R. Forshaw

June 20, 1971

Delta, B.C.

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 3136 MAP

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## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

During the 1970 field season, an exploration crew under the direction of Mr. A.L.J. MacDonald, P. Eng., conducted an IP test survey, a magnetometer survey, and additional linecutting and soil sampling on the Jan, W.L., and Grog claims, situated just north of Parrott Lakes, Northern B.C. The purpose of the work was to further explore an area of geochemical interest which had been discovered in 1970 (see assessment report on the Jan and W.L. claims by Cochrane, dated 1970).

A total of over 15 line miles of magnetic surveying was completed with a Scintrex vertical field fluxgate magnetometer. Corrected values ranged from a low of -230 to a high of 1100 gammas. Three magnetic divisions were outlined and probably indicate the presence of three different lithologic units.

The IP test line was run with a Hewitt time domain (pulse) unit. A chargeability peak of 8.1 milliseconds was located, and appears to coincide with an assumed contact. Subsurface apparent resistivity values ranged from a low of just over 200 ohm-feet to a high of just over 400 ohm-feet. These latter values indicate quite high subsurface conductivity.

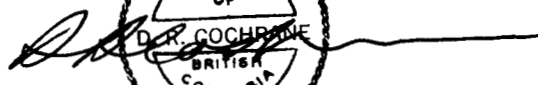
Upper B horizon geochemical soil samples were collected at 100 foot intervals along cross lines spaced 800 feet apart. Samples were tested for Cu, Mo, Zn and Pb in the laboratory of Vancouver Geochem. The following table lists averages and threshold values:


<u>Metal</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Std. Deviation</u>	<u>Threshold</u>
Cu	32	26	90
Mo	2	2	5
Pb	40	21.7	90
Zn	366	221	800

Hawkes and Webb (Geochemistry in Mineral Exploration, 1962, Harper, N.Y.) report a general zinc soil average of 50 p.p.m. Thus the Parrott Lakes soils are extremely zinc rich, with one sample containing 2600 p.p.m.

The coefficient of correlation between lead and zinc was calculated and is 0.39. (+1.0 is perfect correlation; 0.0, no correlation and -1.0 perfect inverse correlation). This is rather lower than what was expected and the cause is unknown. The most interesting section magnetically and geochemically is the southeast grid sector, on lines 40, 48 and 56 S. On these lines several anomalous Cu, Zn and Pb values are recorded, and magnetometer amplitude and relief is moderately high.

Respectfully,  
ed,

  
D.R. Cochrane  
ENGINEER

  
R. Forshaw

## INTRODUCTION

Between May 23 and June 4, 1970, August 10 and August 20, 1970, and September 5 and September 14, 1970, a field crew under the supervision of Mr. Angus MacDonald (Sept. 5 to Sept. 12), Mr. D. R. Cochran (Aug. 10 to Aug. 20), and Mr. R. Forshaw (May 23 to June 4) completed approximately 76,000 feet of linecutting, 76,000 feet of magnetometer survey, 60,000 feet of soil sampling, and Tonto Explorations, under contract, completed 620 feet of percussion drilling.

This report describes the procedures employed in the field and discusses the results of the work.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are situated 14 miles south of the town of Houston in the Omineca Mining District of British Columbia. Normal access is by truck or car on the Goosly Lake road for a distance of 12 miles, then slightly west on the Parrott Lakes road for 2 miles. The Parrott Lakes road bisects the claim group. The latitude is  $54^{\circ}12'$  North; longitude is  $126^{\circ}18'$  West and the N.T.S. code for the area is 93L/2.

## CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

The W.L., Jan, and Grog claims form a contiguous block of 124 claims and 3 fractions. They were located by Messrs. Tickner, McLeod, Wiggins and Forshaw as agents for Mr. Angus L. J. MacDonald of 6264 Carnarvon Street, Vancouver 13, B.C. The claim location lines were run true east-west (approximately) and claims are shown on the claim map for the Houston area.

For claims, numbers, recording dates, see Appendix I.



Scale 1:250,000

Scale of Kilometres

FIGURE D  
LOCATION MAP

OREQUEST  
PROPERTY INDEX  
HOUSTON AREA

4. SAM GOOSLY LAKE
5. PARROTT LAKE
6. TEKAIZIYIS RIDGE
7. OWEN LAKE
8. SHELFORD HILLS

FIGURE 1



Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT

NO. 3136 MAP #2

WL WL	24 22 20 18 16 14	12	WL 10	WL 53	JAN 1	3	5	7	9	JAN 11
WL	23 21 19 17 15 13	11	WL 9	WL 51	JAN 2	4	6	8	10	12
WL	25 27 29 31	WL 8	WL WL WL	WL 33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WL	26 28 30 32	7	5 3 1	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
WL	124 122 120 118	JAN 26	24 22 20	55 57	59	61				
123	121 119 117 25	23 21	JAN 19	56 58	60	62				
Coof #1 lead?	116 114 112 34	JAN JAN	32 30 28	40 58	66	64				
Fr	115 113 111 33	JAN JAN	31 29 27	69 67	65	63				
Group 12	10	9	6	4	2	13	15	17		
11	9	7	5	3	1	14	16	18		

FIGURE 2

CLAIMS SKETCH

## GENERAL SETTING

The claims are located in the Nechako Plateau subdivision of the Interior Plateau Physiographic Region of British Columbia. The area is a moderately rounded upland with prominences up to 7000' above M.S.L. Locally the surface is less than 5000 feet above sea level.

The geology of the area, as compiled by N.C. Carter and R.V. Kirkham (B.C. Dept. of Mines Map 69.1), shows the claims underlain by a Lower(?) Middle Jurassic volcanic sequence composed of andesite, rhyolite, tuffs and breccias; and unconformably overlain by patches of tertiary andesite and basalt. This section of British Columbia was occupied by Pleistocene ice, and a moderately thick glacial till sheet covers much of the lowland surface. There is a relatively thin mantle of drift at higher elevations.

## FIELD PROCEDURES

### (a) Linecutting

Ground control for the geochemical and geophysical surveys was facilitated by running east-west picket lines. Lines were run by line of sight using chain saws and axes and were chained and marked at 100 foot intervals. Cross lines were spaced 800 feet apart and the grid extends from 40+00 N to 64+00 S and from 20+00 W in the northwest to 90+00 E in the southeast portion of the control grid.

### (b) Soil Sampling

Soil samples were collected along cross lines at 100 foot intervals. Approximately 20 grams of soil was taken from the "B" soil horizon and placed in a kraft soil sample bag. The bag was then numbered to correspond to the coordinates of the location on the



control grid. All samples were taken between a depth of 10 and 20 inches from holes excavated by shovels. The samples were then shipped by bus to Vancouver Geochem Labs in Vancouver. The samples were tested for copper and zinc, with some also tested for silver, lead and molybdenum.

(c) Geophysics

(i) Magnetometer

The magnetometer survey was completed by Mr. Forshaw (certificate appended) deploying a Sharpe MF-2 vertical component fluxgate magnetometer (instrument specifications appended). The magnetometer was calibrated to +20 gammas at a base station on the road bisecting the property. The base line was then surveyed and corrected on a time-delta-gamma drift chart. The main base station was checked every morning and every evening. While surveying cross lines a loop-back method was utilized with all cross lines being checked with the corrected base line. All cross line readings were corrected on a time-delta-gamma chart. The largest correction for one day was 50 gammas. The corrected magnetometer readings are displayed on Fig.4 which accompanies the report.

(ii) Induced Polarization

Field Procedure and Discussion of Results

An induced polarization test survey was conducted on line 32S between 60 and 18E. A Hewitt Pulse type unit was utilized, (see appendix for instrument specifications) in a Wenner field array with a 200 foot "a" spacing. The testing was completed by Mr. A. Scott (B.Sc.) (Geophysics), Mr. R. Forshaw, and Mr. D.R. Cochrane, P. Eng.

A Normalized chargeability and apparent resistivity profile accompanies this report.

Chargeability response ranged from a low of 2.5 to a high of 8.1 milliseconds (millivolt sec./volt). The majority of values fall in the 3 to 5.5 millisecond range, which is considered background. The single 8.1 m.s. response occurred across a steel-cased well hole, but nevertheless, is above background and must be classed as slightly anomalous.

Apparent resistivity values ranged from a low of 220 to a high of 419 ohm-feet. These values are quite low and indicate moderate to conductive subsurface conditions. Two families of apparent resistivity exist, indicating the presence of two rock types. The assumed contact lies in the 30 to 34E station area, and is coincident with the single high chargeability value (of 8.1 milliseconds).

Additional induced polarization lines would have to be run in order to accurately assess the importance of the one station chargeability peak.

## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

### 1. Magnetometer Survey

An isomagnetic plan accompanies this report and shows corrected readings in gammas. The minimum value recorded was -230 gammas and the maximum value +1100 gammas. Most of the survey area is characterized by response in the -100 to +100 gamma range.

The survey area may be divided into 3 magnetic divisions for descriptive purposes. Magnetic division one is situated in the NW survey sector and is characterized by moderate to high positive response and relatively large magnetic relief. Magnetic division two is a low amplitude, negative response zone trending northeast through the survey area center. This sector is characterized by northerly isomagnetic trends of very gentle relief. The third magnetic division is situated in the southeast survey sector and it is a positive

magnetic area, with moderate amplitude and relief.

These three magnetic divisions possibly indicate the presence of three lithologic units. Divisions one and three exhibit a crude "bird's eye" pattern often indicative of "intermediate" volcanics. Magnetic division two is probably a more homogeneous rock unit of lower bulk magnetic susceptibility (more acidic?).

## 2. Geochemical Soil Sampling

### A. Copper

The copper content of the upper B soil horizon varies from a low of 6 to a high of 145 p.p.m. The arithmetic mean and standard deviation, of a sample of 56 values, are 32.1 and 25.9 respectively. A frequency histogram of copper accompanies this report and it shows a bimodal, approximately lognormal distribution. The primary mode lies in the 6 to 19.9 range, and the secondary mode in the 104 to 118 p.p.m. range. Based on the above statistics, the following categories have been devised:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Range (p.p.m.)</u>
less than average	< 32
above average	> 32, < 90
probably anomalous	> 90

The largest section of probably anomalous copper is centered between 40 and 50 E on line 64S. The remainder of the results in this category are fairly randomly distributed over the southern half of the grid. Lines 32N and 0 do not contain copper values above the arithmetic mean, whereas lines 32S and 64S account for 42% of the above average response.

### B. Molybdenum

The molybdenum content of the upper B soil horizon ranged from a low of 1 to a high of 7 p.p.m. Response of 5 and above is considered probably anomalous, and a total of seven values fall in this category. The area of most concentrated probably anomalous

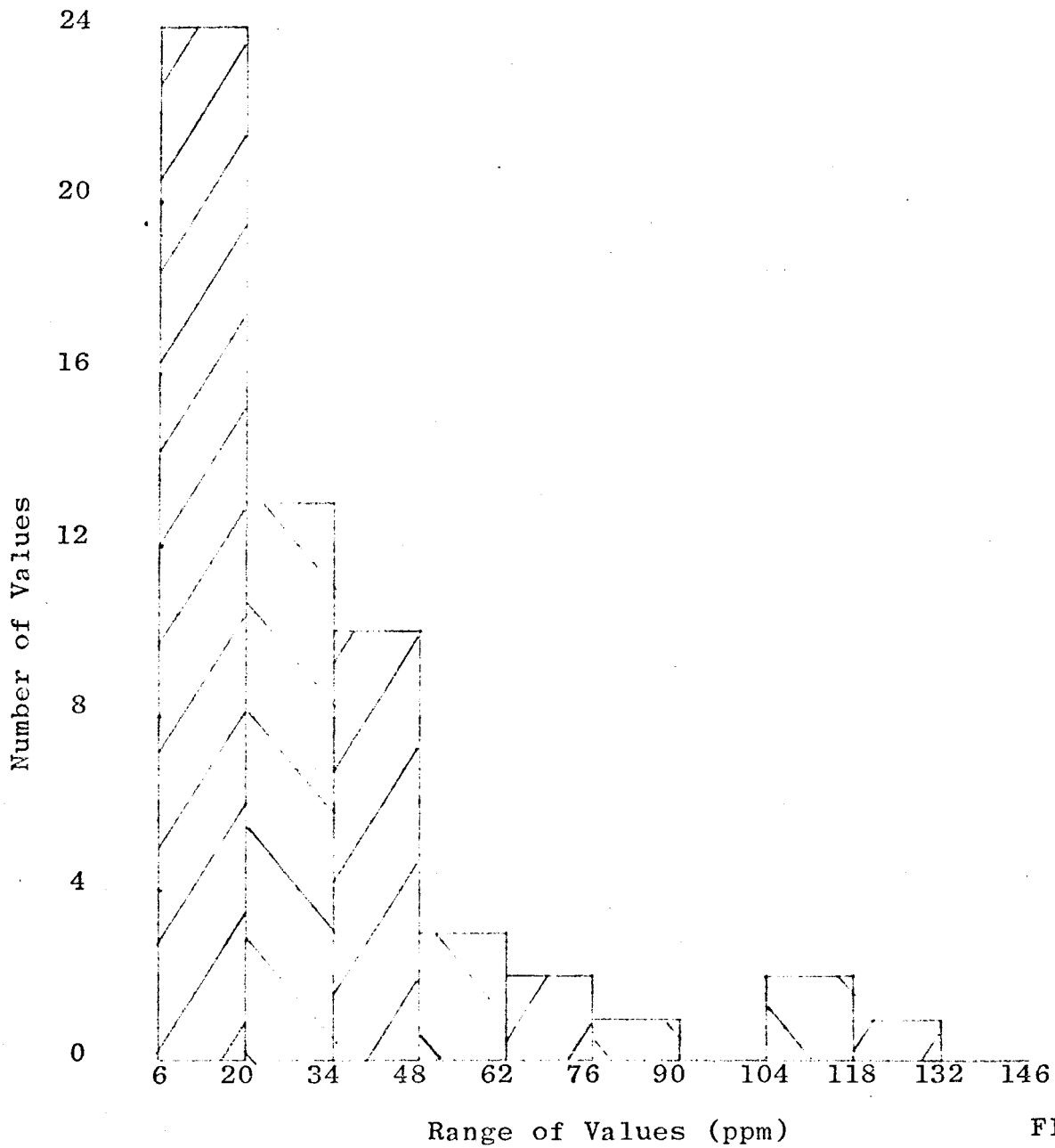


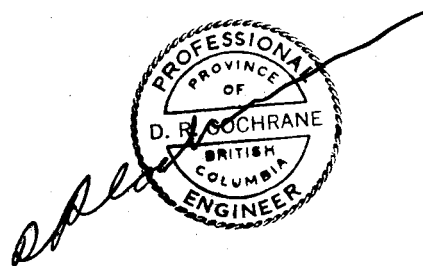
FIGURE 5

OREQUEST

PARROTT LAKES PROJECT

FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM

Cu ppm



molybdenum is centered in and around 10E on line 24S where a 7, 5 and 5 p.p.m. are close together.

### C. Lead

The lead content of the upper B soil horizon varied from a low of 8 to a high of 177 p.p.m. The arithmetic mean and standard deviation of a sample of 55 values, and 40 and 21.7 p.p.m. respectively. A frequency histogram of the 55 values was prepared and accompanies this report. It shows a fairly uniform positively skewed distribution with the primary mode in the 20 to 40 p.p.m. class.

The following categories have been devised.

<u>Category</u>	<u>Range (p.p.m.)</u>
less than average	<40
greater than average	>40, <90
probably anomalous	>90

A total of 16 samples contained probably anomalous amounts of lead, and all fell south of line 8S.

The most interesting section is a cluster of high results immediately east of 40E on line 40S. Two anomalous copper values are located in that area also.

### D. Zinc

The zinc content ranged from a low of 58 to a high of 2600 p.p.m. The arithmetic mean is 366 and the standard deviation 221 p.p.m., calculated from a sample of 55 results. The zinc content, in general, is most impressive, and Hawkes and Webb (Geochemistry in Mineral Exploration, Harper, N.Y., 1962) report an average of 50 p.p.m. zinc in soils. The Parrott Lake soils then are very zinc rich.

Based on the statistics and frequency histogram, the following categories may be claimed:

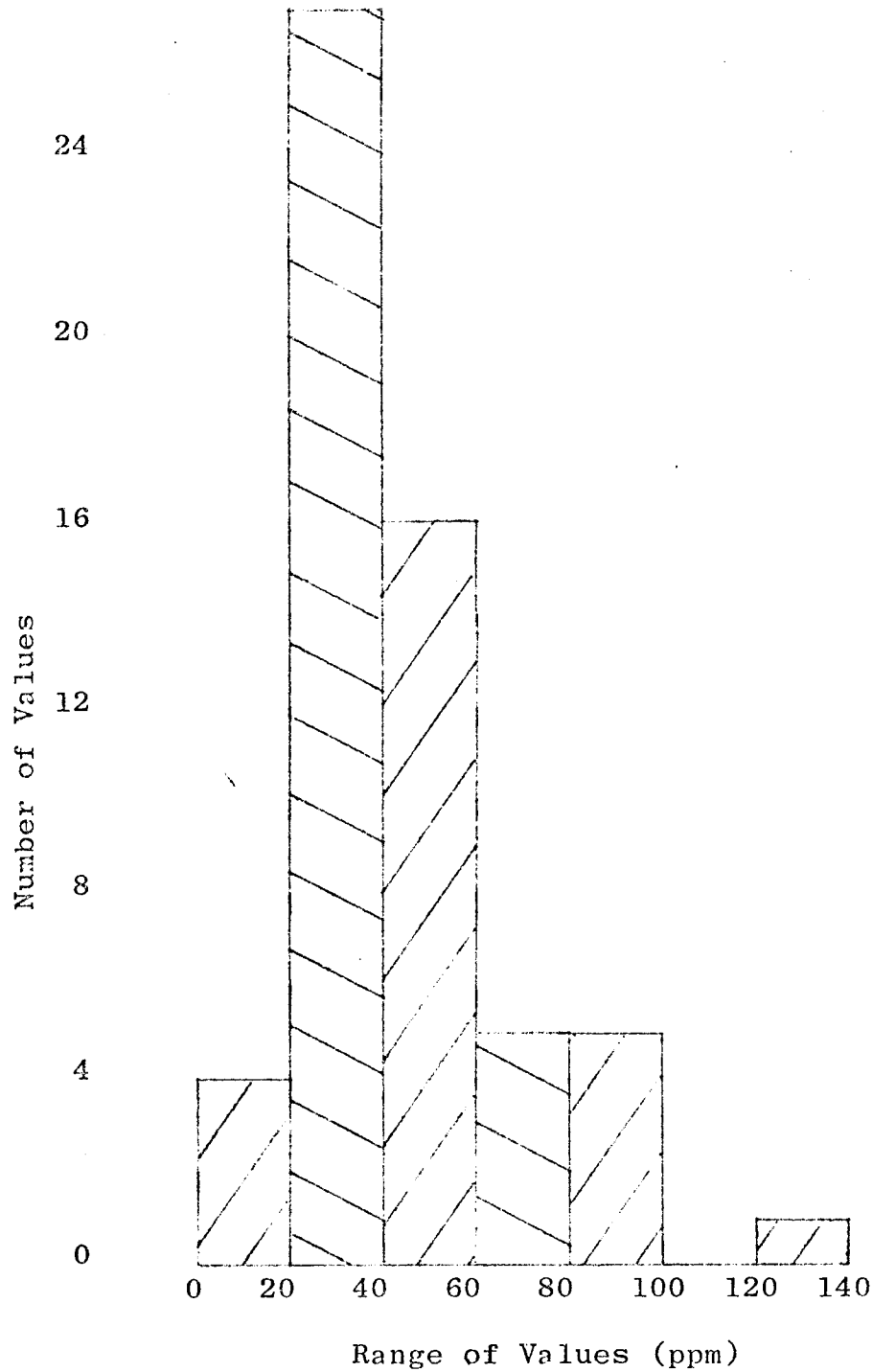
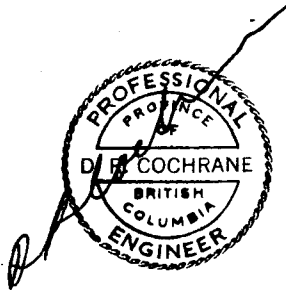


FIGURE 7

OREQUEST  
 PARROTT LAKES PROJECT  
 FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM  
 Pb ppm



Number of Values

8  
4  
0

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200  
Range of value (ppm)

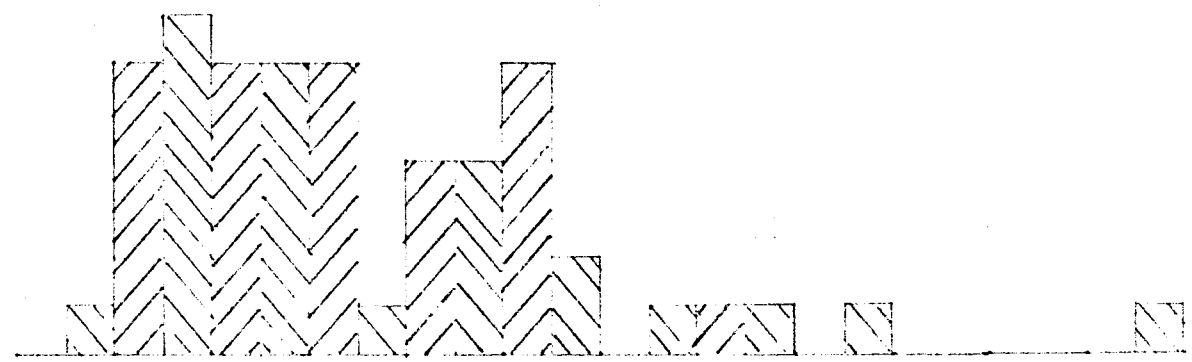


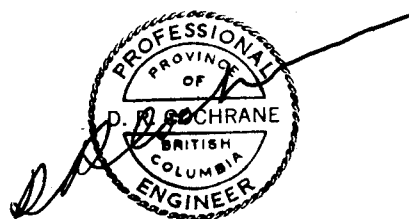
FIGURE 8

OREQUEST

PARROTT LAKES PROJECT

FREQUENCY HISTOGRAM

Zn ppm





<u>Category</u>	<u>Range (p.p.m.)</u>
below average	< 366
above average	> 366, < 800
probably anomalous	> 800

Line 48S contained the largest number of "probably" anomalous values, a total of 8 in 31 samples. This is south of the lead rich zone.

In general, the content of Cu, Mo, Zn, and Pb increase across the sampled area from NW to SE. The magnetometer plan shows increasing relief and complexity on the SE survey sector, and may be interpreted as a rock type change. Thus the increase in metal values may be due (in part at least) to a change in rock types.

Respectfully submitted,

A circular seal for a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia. The seal contains the text "PROFESSIONAL OF PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER". A handwritten signature, "D.R. COCHRAN", is written across the seal.

D.R. Cochran, Eng.

A handwritten signature, "R. Forshaw", written in cursive.

R. Forshaw

June 22, 1971,

Delta, B.C.

CLAIMS DATA

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Record No.</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
WL 1-46	72038-72083	May 26, 1969.
WL 53-70	72084-72101	May 26, 1969.
Misc. #1 Fr.	72102	May 26, 1969.
WL 111-124	74509-74522	June 23, 1969.
Jan 1-12	72103-72114	May 26, 1969.
Jan 19-34	72115-72130	May 26, 1969.
Goof #1 and #2 Fr.	91308-91309	Aug. 12, 1970.
Grog 1-18	91310-91327	Aug. 12, 1970.

CERTIFICATES

- MacDonald, A      B.A. (Geology) P. Eng. Engaged in mineral exploration since 1955 while employed by Torwest Mining, United Keno Hill, Peso Silver, Kerr Addison, New Jersey Zinc, Manager of Meridian Exploration Syndicate and Orequest Syndicate.
- Forshaw, R.      Age 23. High School diploma; Grade 13 (Oliver). Previous experience in mineral exploration with: The Granby Mining Co. Ltd., April 1967 to June 1969 supervising and cutting lines, magnetometer operator claim staking and surveying (transit and level). Hunttec Ltd. Induced Polarization operator and helper. San Jacinto Mines, Line setter and I.P. helper. James Forshaw Ltd., claim staking and linecutting. Employed by Orequest starting July 1, 1969. Magnetometer operator and field supervisor, working under professional supervision.
- J. Wiggins      Age 22. Has been employed for the last year by Orequest as a line cutter and soil sampler. Previous experience in all phases of exploration with Geo-X, Mammit Lake Mines, Jerico Mines, and South Seas Mines.
- Wiggins, W.      Soil sampler, line cutter. Age 21. Has been employed since June 1, 1969 as a soil sampler and drill-er by Granduc Mines Ltd. Employed as a soil sampler and line cutter by Orequest Exploration since April 1970.
- Essex, D.      Linecutter. Age 20. Has been employed as a pros-pector by Direct Development Ltd., and as an assist-ant by the B.C. Forest Service (Engineering Depart-ment). Employed by Orequest Syndicate as a line cutter, soil sampler since April 1970.
- Hutton, J.      Instrument operator. Age 21. 3 years geophysics (UBC) Employed by Orequest in May 1970 as an instru-ment operator and soil sampler.
- Ball, D.      Age 18. Linecutter and soil sampler. Student with one year of business administration, employed 1969 by Crest Development as a soil sampler. Hired by Orequest April, 1970.
- Cochrane, D.R.      M.Sc. P. Eng. Geological Engineer. Engaged in mineral exploration since 1962 while employed with U.S. Steel, Noranda Exploration, Meridian Syndicate, Geo-X Surveys. Experience in Canada, U.S.A., West Indies, Latin and South America.
- Scott, A.      B.Sc. (Geophysics) UBC 1970. Has been employed in various types of geophysical prospecting for the last three years, as an operator for Geo-X Surveys, Ltd., and as an operator and geophysicist for D.R. Cochrane, P. Eng.

COST BREAKDOWN

A. Physical Work		
i) Drilling (invoice dated 12/11/70)		\$ 2140.43
ii) Drill hole set-up		
2 man-days @ \$47.50/man-day		95.00
iii) Helicopter time (move pumps, etc.)		217.50
B. Linecutting		
i) 40 man-days @ \$27.50/man-day		1100.00
C. Geochemistry		
i) 20 man-days @ \$27.50/man-day		550.00
ii) Analysis		
627 samples @ approx. \$2.48/sample		1563.00
iii) Data processing		
2 days @ \$45/day		90.00
D. Magnetometer Survey		
i) 10 man-days @ \$45.00/man-day		450.00
ii) Data processing		
1 day @ \$45/day		45.00
E. Induced Polarization		
i) As per invoice--D. R. Cochrane		325.00
F. General		
i) Mag rental		
2 months @ \$200/month		400.00
ii) Board loss		
104 man-days @ \$10/man-day		1040.00
iii) Truck rental		
2 months @ \$400/month		800.00
iv) Supervision		
a) A. MacDonald--17 days @ \$75/day		1275.00
b) D.R. Cochrane--6 days @ \$100/day		600.00
c) R. Forshaw--8 days @ \$45/day		360.00
v) Mobilization		
2000 miles @ 15¢/mile		300.00
10 man-days @ \$35/day		350.00
board loss--10 man-days @ \$10/man-day		100.00
vi) Report preparation		
a) Cochrane-2 days @ \$100/day		200.00
b) Forshaw-4 days @ \$45/day		180.00
c) MacDonald-2 days @ \$75/day		150.00
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	<u>\$12330.93</u>

PERSONNEL AND DATES WORKED

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>Dates Worked</u>	<u>Man-days</u>
A. MacDonald	Supervision	May 30-June 4	6
	Supervision	Aug. 13-Aug. 20	8
	Supervision	Sept. 12-Sept. 14	3
	Report Preparation	Dec. 18-Dec. 19	2
R. Forshaw	Supervision	May 23-May 30	8
	Magnetometer Survey	June 1-June 4	4
	Magnetometer Survey	Aug. 11-Aug. 16	6
	Report Preparation	June 15-June 18	4
J. Wiggins	Line Cutting	May 23-June 4	13
W. Wiggins	Line Cutting	May 23-June 4	13
D. Essex	Line Cutting	May 23-June 4	13
J. Hutton	Soil Sampling	May 23-June 4	13
D. Ball	Line Cutting	May 31	1
	Soil Sampling	June 1-June 4	4
	Soil Sampling	Aug. 14-Aug. 16	3
D.R. Cochrane	Supervision	Sept. 5-Sept. 10	6
	I.P. Survey	Sept. 11	1
	Report Preparation	June 17-June 18	2
A. R. Scott	Drill Set-up	Sept. 12	1
	I.P. Survey	Sept. 11	<u>1</u>
TOTAL			<u>112</u>

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYTICAL PROCEDURE1. Sample Preparation

- a) Geochemical soil, silt and rock samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  Kraft Paper bags.
- b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.
- c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted, using an 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.
- d) The dried rock samples were crushed and pulverized to minus 80-mesh. The pulverized sample was then put in a new bag for later analysis.

2. Methods of Digestion

- a) 1.00 gram or 0.50 gram of the minus 80-mesh samples was used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance.
- b) Samples were heated in a sand bath with nitric and perchloric acids (15% to 85% by volume of the concentrated acids respectively).
- c) The digested samples were diluted with demineralized water to a fixed volume and shaken.

3. Methods of Analyses

## a) Molybdenum analyses:

Molybdenum analyses were determined by using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model AA4 with a molybdenum hollow cathode lamp. The digested samples were aspirated directly into a nitrous oxide, acetylene flame. The results were read out on a Photovolt Varicord Model 43 chart recorder. The molybdenum values, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing a set of molybdenum standards.

## b) Copper, zinc, silver and lead analyses:

The above element analyses were determined by using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model AA4 or Model AA5 with their respective hollow cathode lamps. The digested samples were aspirated directly into an air acetylene flame. The results, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing a set of standards to calibrate the atomic absorption unit.

4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun or Mr. Laurie Nicol, and their laboratory staff.

FLUXGATE MAGNETOMETER MF-2 -- Specifications

	<u>Ranges</u>	<u>Sensitivity</u>
Standard:	Plus or Minus	
	1,000 gammas f.sc.	20 gammas/div.
	3,000 gammas f.sc.	50 gammas/div.
	10,000 gammas f.sc.	200 gammas/div.
	30,000 gammas f.sc.	500 gammas/div.
	100,000 gammas f.sc.	2,000 gammas/div.
Optional:	100 gammas f.sc.	2 gammas/div.
	300 gammas f.sc.	5 gammas/div.
Meter:	Taut-band suspension	
	100 gamma scale 2.1" long--50 div.	
	300 gamma scale 1.9" long--60 div.	
Accuracy:	1000 to 10,000 gamma ranges $\pm$ 0.5% of full scale	
Operating Temperature	-40 <sup>o</sup> C. to +40 <sup>o</sup> C. -40 <sup>o</sup> F. to + 100 <sup>o</sup> F.	
Temperature Coefficient	Less than 1 gamma per <sup>o</sup> C. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ gamma per <sup>o</sup> F.)	
Noise Level:	Less than 1 gamma P-P	
Bucking Adjustments: (Latitude)	-20,000 to +80,000 gammas 9 steps of 10,000 gammas plus fine control of 0-10,000 gammas by ten turn potentiometer Reversible for southern hemisphere	
Recording Output:	Optional	
Electrical Response:	D.C. to 0.3 cps (3db down) on 100 gamma range with meter in circuit. D.C. to 20 cps with meter network shorted for recording purposes	
Connector:	Cannon KO2-16-10SN for plug Cannon KO3-16-10PN and cover KO6-16-3/8	
Batteries	Internal 3 x 6V-1 amp/hour. Sealed Lead Acid rechargeable Centralab GC 6101; recharge time 8 hours	
Consumption:	60 milliamperes--GC 6101 batteries are rated for 16 hours continuous use	
Dimensions:	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10" instrument 161mm x 71 mm x 254 mm	



Weights:

5 lb. 8 oz.--2.5 kg.

Battery Charger:

6" x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "

155 mm x 64 mm x 65 mm

110V-220V 50/60 Hz supply or 28V-42V  
D.C. supply automatic charge rate and  
cutoff preset for Centralab GC 6101  
batteries.

INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONSHEWITT PULSE TYPE INDUCED POLARIZATION UNITTransmitter Unit

Current pulse period (D.C. Pulse Manual initiated timer) 1-10 seconds

Current measuring ranges 0 - 500 milliamperes  
0 - 1000  
0 - 5000

Internal voltage converter 25 volts D.C.  
27 volt D.C. 350 watt 500 Nominal  
output with belt back batteries 1000

500 watts using 27 volts aircraft batteries

Transmitter can switch up to 3 amps at 1000 volts from generator or battery supply with resistive load. The switching is done internally in the transmitter unit. Remote control output can switch up to 10 kilowatts of power by using a separate control unit. A remote control cord is supplied with auxiliary equipment.

Receiver Unit

Self Potential Range 0 - 1000 millivolts  
1 millivolt resolution

Impressed EMF 0 - 30  
0 - 100 millivolts  
0 - 300  
0 - 1000

Input Terminals with Three Combinations P<sub>1</sub>-P<sub>2</sub>  
P<sub>1</sub>-P<sub>0</sub>  
P<sub>2</sub>-P<sub>0</sub>

Induced Polarization Ranges 0 - 30 )  
0 - 60 )  
0 - 90 ) millivolt seconds  
0 - 300)  
0 - 900)

Integration Time Periods 0.8 seconds  
1.6 seconds

Tandem Integration Time Periods 1.6 seconds  
3.2 seconds

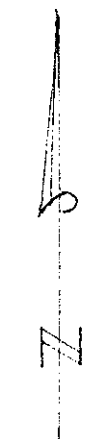
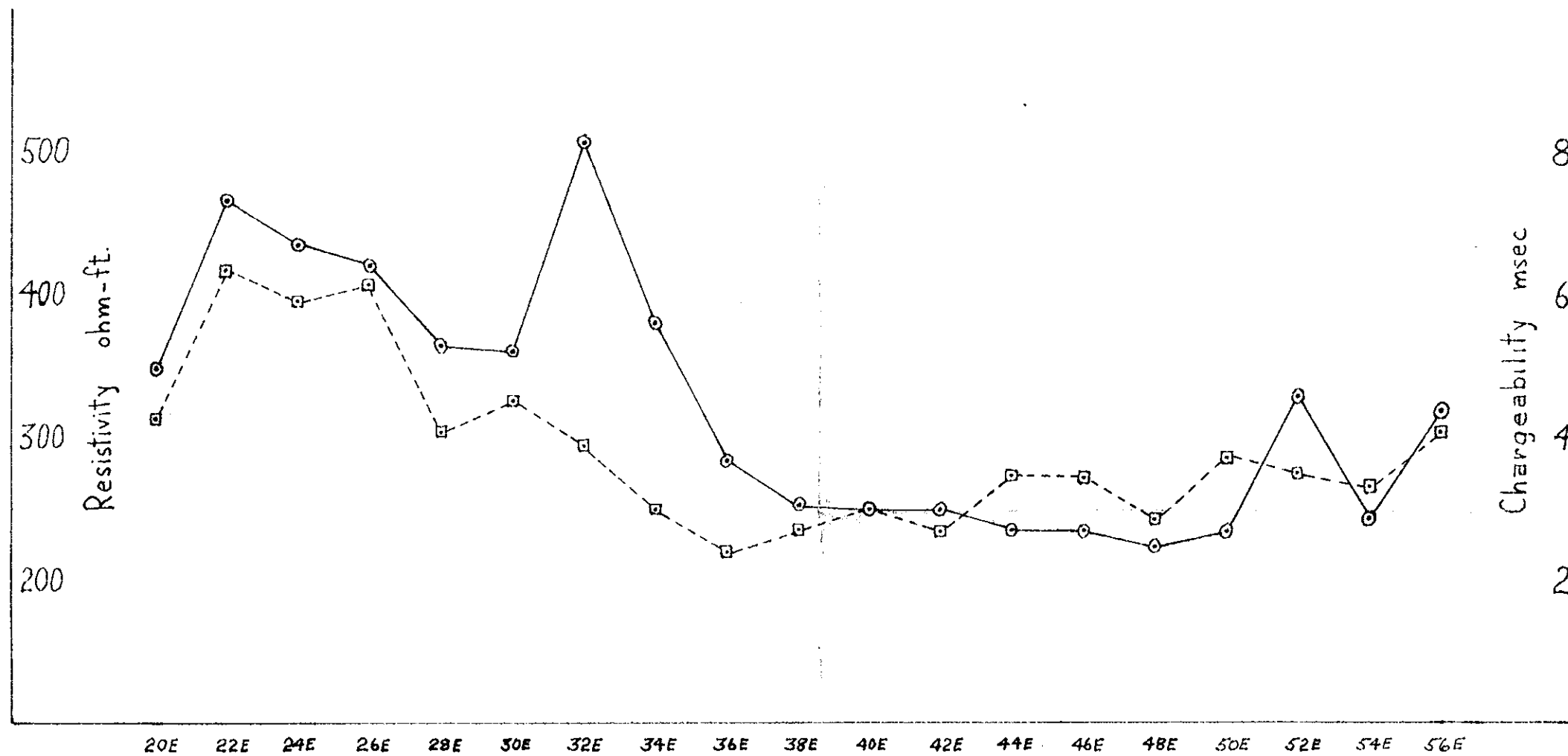


FIGURE 3

To accompany geophysical and geochemical report

by D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng.

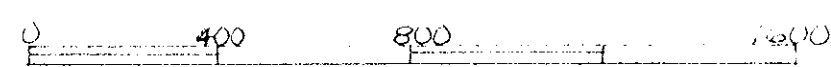
June 21, 1971

OREQUEST  
PARROTT LAKES PROJECT

I.P. PROFILES

- RESISTIVITY
- CHARGEABILITY

1" = 400', 1" = 2MS, 1" = 100 OHM/FT



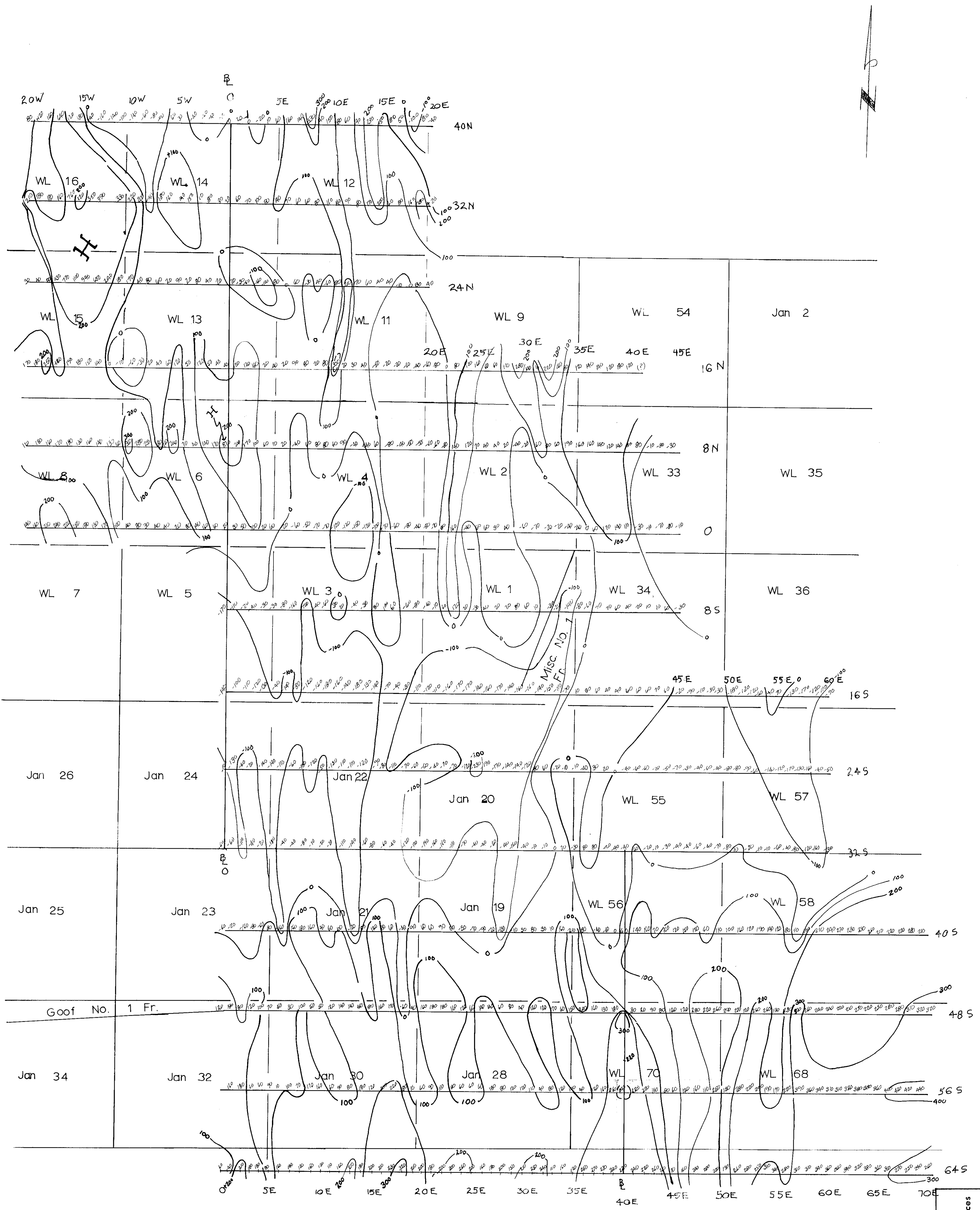
3136

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**ASSESSMENT REPORT**

NO. 3136      MAP #3



3136

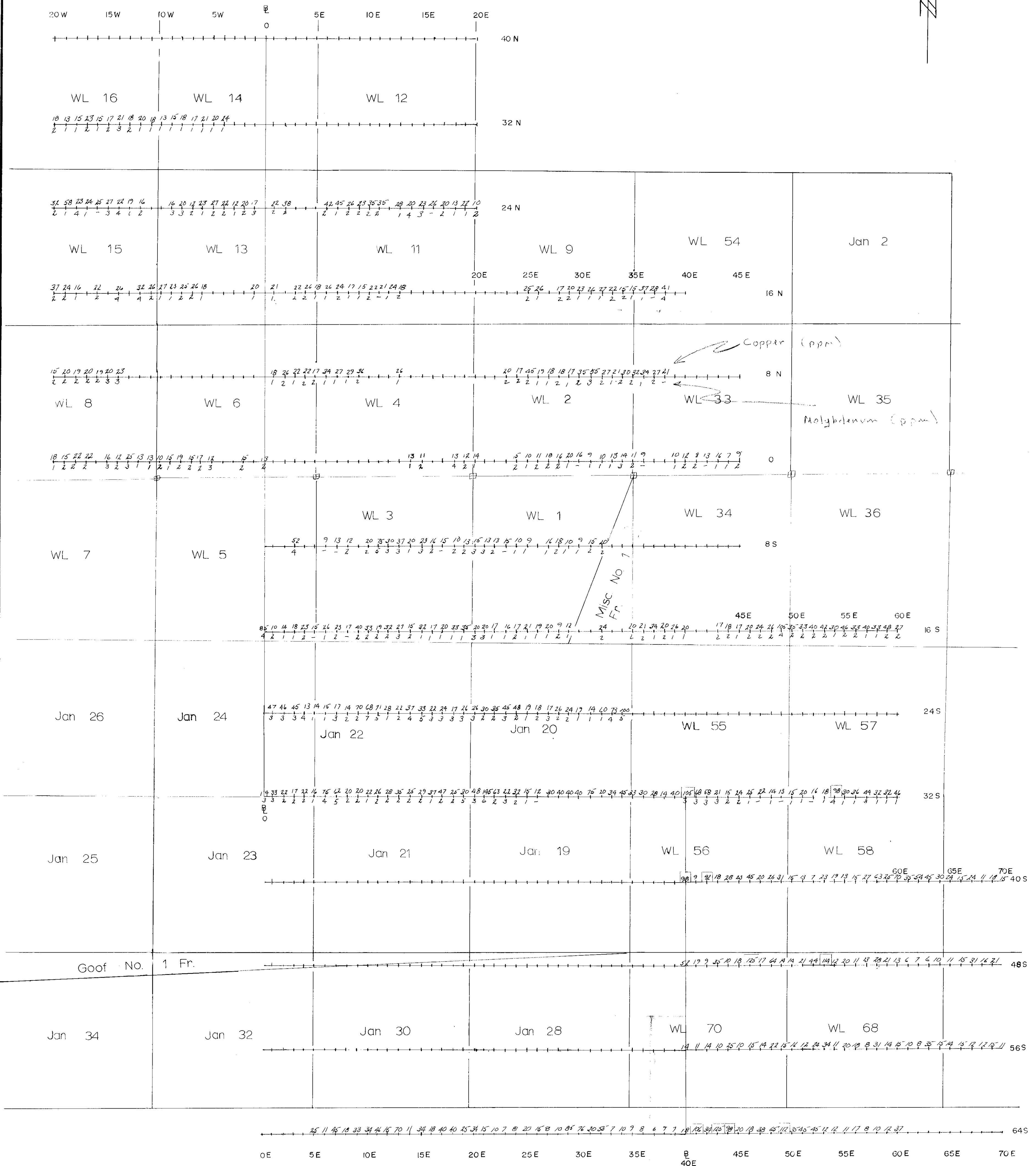
To accompany geochemical and geophysical report on the WL, Jan, and Grog claims  
 by D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng. Dated: June 21, 1971

M-4

FIGURE 4  
 OREQUEST  
 PARROTT LAKES PROJECT  
 ISOMAGNETIC PLAN (IN GAMMAS)  
 CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 GAMMAS

SCALE: 1"=500'

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 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 NO. 3136 M.P. 74



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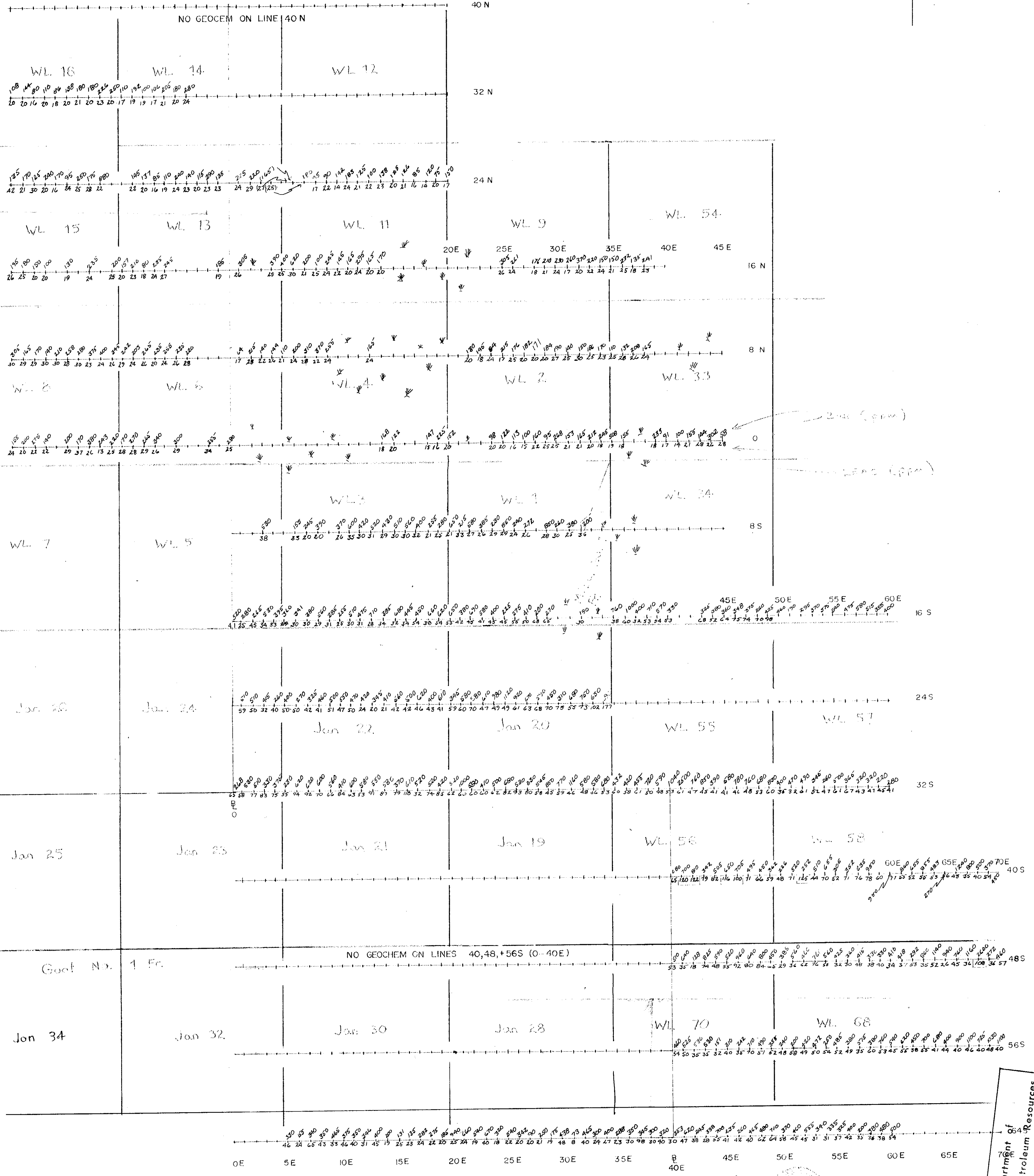
To accompany geochemical and geophysical report on the WL, Jan and Grog claims  
 by D. R. Cochrane, P. Eng. Dated: June 21, 1971

Department of  
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 ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 3136 MAP # 5

FIGURE 6  
 OREQUEST  
 PARROTT LAKES PROJECT

PPM  $\frac{Cu}{Mo}$   
 SCALE: 1" = 500'  
 Drwn: RF

20W 15W 10W 5W 0 5E 10E 15E 20E



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TO ACCOMPANY GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT  
 ON THE JAN. WL. MISALLOCATION AND GRGS CLAIMS  
 OMINECA M.D.  
 BY D.R. COCHRANE PENG  
 DATED: June 21, 1971

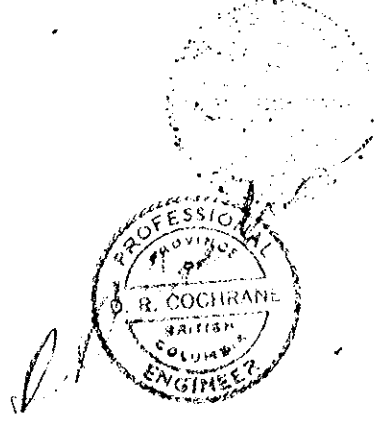
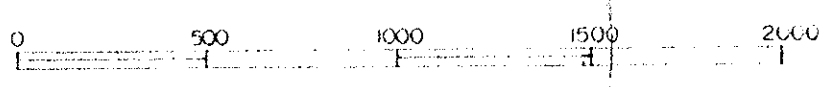


FIGURE 9  
 OREQUEST  
 PARROTT LAKES PROJECT

GEO-CHEM RESULTS  
 P.P.M. Zn Pb



SCALE 1"=500'

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 NO. 2136 M-6

Drawn RF